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7 KATHERINE WILSON,  
8 Plaintiff,  
9 v.  
10 GOOGLE LLC,  
11 Defendant.

Case No. 24-cv-03176-EKL

12  
13 **ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO**  
**DISMISS IN PART**

14 Re: Dkt. No. 19

15 In this putative class action, Plaintiff Katherine Wilson alleges that Google LLC  
16 (“Google”) unlawfully obtained her personal disability information from the California  
17 Department of Motor Vehicles (“DMV”) website and used her information for its advertising  
18 services. Compl. ¶¶ 1-4, ECF No. 1. Plaintiff contends that Google’s alleged conduct violates the  
Driver’s Privacy Protection Act (“DPPA”), 18 U.S.C. §§ 2721 *et seq.*, and the California Invasion  
of Privacy Act (“CIPA”), Cal. Penal Code §§ 630 *et seq.* Compl. ¶¶ 5, 100-28.

19 Google moves to dismiss for failure to join a required party – the DMV – and for failure to  
20 state a claim. The Court carefully reviewed the parties’ briefs and heard argument on January 22,  
21 2025. This Order adopts the tentative ruling that the Court provided before the hearing. For the  
22 following reasons, Google’s motion is GRANTED in part with leave to amend.

23 **I. BACKGROUND**

24 This case arises from Plaintiff’s use of the California DMV website, [www.dmv.ca.gov](http://www.dmv.ca.gov),  
25 which “enables users to upload and manage their data and documents, book appointments, renew  
26 registration, and order disability parking placards.” Compl. ¶ 48.<sup>1</sup> The DMV issued Plaintiff a

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28 <sup>1</sup> The facts are taken from the complaint and assumed to be true for purposes of this motion.  
Additional facts are discussed below where relevant to the Court’s rulings.

1 disability parking placard, and when it came time to renew the placard, Plaintiff used the  
2 “MyDMV” portal on the DMV website. *Id.* ¶ 7. In the process of renewing her placard, Plaintiff  
3 “provided the DMV with her personal information, including disability information.” *Id.* Later,  
4 Plaintiff learned that Google “secretly used Google Analytics and DoubleClick when she renewed  
5 her disability parking placard to unlawfully collect her personal information,” which Google “used  
6 to generate revenue for its advertising and marketing business.” *Id.* ¶ 8.

7 Plaintiff alleges that “Google Analytics and DoubleClick are currently embedded  
8 throughout the DMV website and are secretly transmitting personal information from the motor  
9 vehicle records maintained by the DMV to Google and allowing Google to learn the contents of  
10 users’ private communications with the DMV.” *Id.* ¶ 49. According to the complaint, Google  
11 “intentionally encourages” website operators to “use a critical new feature that allows Google  
12 Analytics and DoubleClick to avoid privacy settings in website visitors’ browsers.” *Id.* ¶ 37.  
13 Plaintiff alleges that personal information “is extremely valuable to Google and its marketing and  
14 advertising clients because the inferences derived from users’ personal information allow  
15 marketers and advertisers to target potential customers.” *Id.* ¶ 29.

16 Google moves to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(7) for failure  
17 to join a required party, and pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for failure to  
18 state a claim. The Court addresses Google’s bases for dismissal in order, starting with Plaintiff’s  
19 failure to join the DMV as a party to this action, then addressing whether the allegations in the  
20 complaint state a claim under the DPPA and the CIPA.

21 **II. RULE 12(B)(7) MOTION**

22 **A. Legal Standard**

23 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(7), a court may dismiss a complaint for  
24 “failure to join a party” as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 19. Rule 19 requires the  
25 joinder of a person if “in that person’s absence, the court cannot accord complete relief among  
26 existing parties” or if “that person claims an interest relating to the subject of the action and is so  
27 situated that disposing of the action in the person’s absence may: (i) as a practical matter impair  
28 or impede the person’s ability to protect the interest; or (ii) leave an existing party subject to a

1 substantial risk of incurring double, multiple, or otherwise inconsistent obligations because of the  
2 interest.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(a)(1)(A)-(B). If either condition is met, the person must be joined  
3 unless joinder would deprive the court of subject matter jurisdiction. Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(a)(1).

4 If a person “who is required to be joined if feasible cannot be joined, the court must  
5 determine whether, in equity and good conscience, the action should proceed among the existing  
6 parties or should be dismissed.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(b). “Rule 19 gives a trial court considerable  
7 discretion and requires that several conflicting interests be balanced on a case-by-case basis.”  
8 *Bakia v. Los Angeles Cnty.*, 687 F.2d 299, 301 (9th Cir. 1982) (per curiam).

## 9       **B.     Discussion**

10       Google contends that the complaint should be dismissed because the DMV is a required  
11 party that cannot be joined. Mot. at 4-11. It is undisputed that the DMV cannot be joined; thus,  
12 the critical issue is whether the DMV is a required party.<sup>2</sup> On that issue, Google argues that:  
13 (1) the Court cannot grant complete relief without the DMV; (2) proceeding without the DMV  
14 would impair the DMV’s interests; and (3) the DMV’s absence may subject Google to undue  
15 liability. *See* Mot. at 5-10. The Court addresses these arguments in turn.

16       First, Google argues that Plaintiff’s “relief will be hollow without the DMV” because, even  
17 if Plaintiff prevails against Google, the “DMV would remain free to simply repeat its conduct with  
18 another advertising services company, continuing to cause Plaintiff the same alleged injury.” Mot.  
19 at 5-6. This argument was recently rejected in a similar case alleging that LinkedIn surreptitiously  
20 obtains disability information from the DMV. *See Jackson v. LinkedIn Corp.*, 744 F. Supp. 3d  
21 986, 990 (N.D. Cal. 2024) (“*Jackson I*”) (“[T]hat the DMV might continue to gather [plaintiff’s]  
22 personal information from another third-party analytics provider does not require the DMV’s  
23 joinder in this lawsuit focusing on LinkedIn’s own tracking technology.”). The Court reaches the  
24 same conclusion here. The theory underlying Google’s argument is that, if a third party might

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26 <sup>2</sup> The DMV cannot be joined because the Eleventh Amendment generally prevents joinder of state  
27 agencies in federal court. *Hibbs v. Dep’t of Human Res.*, 273 F.3d 844, 850 (9th Cir. 2001)  
28 (Sovereign immunity protects state agencies from suit “by private parties in federal court absent a  
valid abrogation of that immunity or an express waiver by the state.” (quotation omitted)), *aff’d*,  
538 U.S. 721 (2003); *see also* Opp. at 10, ECF No. 25 (acknowledging that joinder of the DMV is  
not possible here).

1 engage in the same conduct alleged here against Google, then Plaintiff cannot obtain “complete  
2 relief,” so the Court should deprive Plaintiff of *any* relief by dismissing this action. Such a result  
3 would be illogical and inconsistent with the Rule 19 joinder inquiry, which “is a practical, fact-  
4 specific one, designed to avoid the harsh results of rigid application.” *Dawavendewa v. Salt River*  
5 *Project Agr. Imp. & Power Dist.*, 276 F.3d 1150, 1154 (9th Cir. 2002). To the extent another  
6 advertising company allegedly violates Plaintiff’s privacy rights, the proper course is to pursue an  
7 action against the other party too – not to deny Plaintiff recourse against Google.

8 Second, Google argues that proceeding without the DMV would impair the DMV’s  
9 interests because: (1) “the Court may have to hold that the DMV’s conduct violated the law,” and  
10 (2) this action “directly implicates the DMV’s contractual agreements with Google and may result  
11 in a finding that the DMV violated those agreements.” Mot. at 8. But “an adverse ruling [against  
12 Google] would not necessarily require a finding that the DMV” violated the law because Plaintiff  
13 claims only that *Google* unlawfully obtained and used her sensitive information. *Jackson I*, 744 F.  
14 Supp. 3d at 991 (“Whether the DMV’s collection and transmission of [plaintiff’s] personal  
15 information was unlawful or a breach . . . is not before this Court.”). Google’s argument that the  
16 DMV might have breached Google’s terms of service, which required the DMV not to share  
17 sensitive information with Google, *see* Mot. at 8-9, raises a factual question that the Court cannot  
18 resolve at the pleading stage. Doing so would require the Court to ignore well-pleaded allegations  
19 that Google “intentionally encourages” the DMV to use Google’s tracking tools to provide Google  
20 with sensitive information, and that Google “specifically designed” its tracking tools for this  
21 purpose. Compl. ¶¶ 37, 70; *see also infra* Section III.B.2.

22 Third, Google argues that the DMV’s absence may subject Google to undue liability  
23 because, if the Court enjoins Google from obtaining personal information from the DMV, “Google  
24 has no realistic means of complying.” Mot. at 10. But dismissing Plaintiff’s claims outright based  
25 on difficulties in crafting injunctive relief would be draconian, particularly because Plaintiff seeks  
26 other relief too – including damages. This concern can be addressed at a later stage by tailoring  
27 injunctive relief if Plaintiff demonstrates she is entitled to it.

1 Google argues that the Court should follow *Downing v. Globe Direct LLC*, 806 F. Supp. 2d  
2 461 (D. Mass. 2011), *aff'd on other grounds*, 682 F.3d 18 (1st Cir. 2012). In *Downing*, the  
3 Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles (“RMV”) contracted with an outside vendor to “solicit  
4 and insert advertising into” registration renewal notices mailed to motor vehicle owners on the  
5 RMV’s behalf. *Id.* at 464. The *Downing* court deemed the RMV to be a required party because a  
6 judgment against the vendor would “vitiate” the RMV’s contract with the vendor. *Id.* at 468. The  
7 court also observed that the plaintiff might be prejudiced absent joinder because the RMV could  
8 contract with a different vendor “much like a Hydra would grow new heads.” *Id.*

9 The concerns in *Downing* do not apply here. There is no indication that the DMV’s  
10 contract with Google requires Google to transmit sensitive disability information to itself or to use  
11 this information for Google’s advertising services. *See Jackson I*, 744 F. Supp. 3d at 992. Thus, a  
12 judgment against Google would not “vitiate” or interfere with Google’s contractual relationship  
13 with the DMV. There is also no reason to assume that the DMV would contract with another third  
14 party, “like a Hydra,” to obtain and use Plaintiff’s disability information. Unlike in *Downing*,  
15 Plaintiff does not allege that the DMV contracted with Google to obtain and use disability  
16 information for advertising. To the contrary, Plaintiff alleges that Google encourages website  
17 operators – including the DMV – to use Google’s tools to obtain personal information that Google  
18 uses for its own advertising business. *See, e.g.*, Compl. ¶¶ 37, 103, 117.<sup>3</sup>

19 Accordingly, because the DMV is not a required party, Google’s motion to dismiss under  
20 Rule 12(b)(7) is DENIED.

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<sup>3</sup> Google also cites *Dawavendewa*, 276 F.3d at 1155. In that case, the plaintiff sued the defendant  
24 for employment discrimination, alleging that the defendant’s lease with the Navajo Nation  
required it to “preferentially hire Navajos.” *Id.* at 1153. As in *Downing*, the plaintiff sued only  
25 the party who carried out the harmful conduct, without joining the entity that mandated the  
harmful conduct in the first place. *Id.* at 1155. These are not the facts here. Google also cites  
26 *Iconlab Inc. v. Bausch Health Companies*, 2019 WL 12521292 (C.D. Cal. May 15, 2019), *aff'd*,  
828 F. App’x 363 (9th Cir. 2020). In that case, the plaintiff sought a declaratory judgment that it  
27 was the rightful owner of certain property rights. *Id.* at \*1, \*3. The plaintiff failed to join certain  
non-parties who also had a potential claim to ownership, and the court could not provide complete  
28 relief without imposing obligations on the absent parties. *Id.* at \*4. No similar concern applies  
here because Plaintiff does not seek to impose obligations or liability on the DMV.

**III. RULE 12(B)(6) MOTION****A. Legal Standard**

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a court must dismiss a complaint if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To avoid dismissal, the plaintiff must allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). A claim is facially plausible when the pleaded facts allow the court “to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). For purposes of a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, the court generally “accept[s] factual allegations in the complaint as true and construe[s] the pleadings in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Manzarek v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 519 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008). However, the court need not “assume the truth of legal conclusions merely because they are cast in the form of factual allegations.” *Fayer v. Vaughn*, 649 F.3d 1061, 1064 (9th Cir. 2011) (per curiam) (quoting *W. Mining Council v. Watt*, 643 F.2d 618, 624 (9th Cir. 1981)).

If the court finds that dismissal is warranted, the “court should grant leave to amend even if no request to amend the pleading was made, unless it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts.” *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (quoting *Doe v. United States*, 58 F.3d 494, 497 (9th Cir. 1995)).

**B. Discussion****1. Violation of the Driver’s Privacy Protection Act**

The DPPA provides that “[a] person who knowingly obtains, discloses or uses personal information, from a motor vehicle record, for a purpose not permitted under [the Act] shall be liable to the individual to whom the information pertains.” 18 U.S.C. § 2724. Thus, to state a claim under the DPPA, Plaintiff must allege that Google (1) “knowingly obtained [her] personal information (2) from a motor vehicle record (3) for a nonpermissible use.” *Andrews v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.*, 932 F.3d 1253, 1259 (9th Cir. 2019). Personal information is “information that identifies an individual, including an individual’s photograph, social security number, driver identification number, name, address (but not the 5-digit zip code), telephone number, and medical

1 or disability information.” 18 U.S.C. § 2725(3). A motor vehicle record is “any record that  
2 pertains to a motor vehicle operator’s permit, motor vehicle title, motor vehicle registration, or  
3 identification card issued by a department of motor vehicles.” *Id.* § 2725(1).

4 Google argues that Plaintiff fails to allege that her personal information was obtained  
5 “from a motor vehicle record.” Mot. at 14-17. The Court agrees. In *Andrews v. Sirius XM*, the  
6 Ninth Circuit held that the DPPA does not extend to circumstances where “the initial source of  
7 personal information is a record in the possession of an individual, rather than a state DMV.” 932  
8 F.3d at 1260. *Andrews* held that a driver’s license, once in possession of its owner, is not a “motor  
9 vehicle record” because the license is “no longer maintained by the DMV.” *Id.* This conclusion is  
10 consistent with the DPPA’s purpose, “given that the statute was clearly intended to prevent the  
11 unauthorized, nonconsensual, and involuntary disclosure of personal information from *DMV*  
12 records.” *Id.* at 1261.

13 Here, the personal information at issue came from Plaintiff herself when she entered it into  
14 the DMV’s website. Plaintiff alleges that she entered information into the DMV website when she  
15 renewed her application, and that Google intercepted this information as it was entered “directly  
16 from DMV’s website.” Compl. ¶¶ 68-69. This conclusion is bolstered by Plaintiff’s allegation  
17 that the DMV “maintained [her] information *after* [she] provided it.” *Id.* ¶ 9 (emphasis added).  
18 Because the personal information that was allegedly transmitted to Google came from Plaintiff, it  
19 was not from a motor vehicle record. *Jackson v. LinkedIn Corp.*, No. 24-cv-00812-PCP, 2025 WL  
20 28643, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 3, 2025) (“*Jackson II*”).

21 Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Google’s motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s DPPA claim with  
22 leave to amend.<sup>4</sup>

## 23           **2.       Violation of the California Invasion of Privacy Act**

24 CIPA protects against “the substantive intrusion that occurs when private communications  
25 are intercepted by someone who does not have the right to access them.” *Campbell v. Facebook,*  
26 *Inc.*, 951 F.3d 1106, 1118 (9th Cir. 2020). Plaintiff’s claim asserts violations of two CIPA

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28 <sup>4</sup> Because Plaintiff fails to allege that Google obtained her personal information from a motor vehicle record, and this issue is dispositive, the Court does not address Google’s other arguments.

provisions – one prohibits the unauthorized interception of communications, and the other prohibits the unauthorized use of communications. Because Plaintiff’s claim survives if either provision was violated, the Court focuses on the unauthorized interception of communications, as that violation is more clearly alleged. To state a claim under that provision, Plaintiff must plausibly allege that Google “willfully and without the consent of all parties to the communication . . . reads, or attempts to read, or to learn the contents or meaning of any . . . communication while the same is in transit or passing over any wire, line, or cable, or is being sent from, or received at any place within this state.” Cal. Penal Code § 631(a).

First, Google argues that it cannot be liable under CIPA because Google is the DMV’s vendor, and thus acted as a party to the communications between Plaintiff and the DMV, not as a third-party eavesdropper. Mot. at 19-21. Google relies on *Graham v. Noom*, which held that a vendor does not violate CIPA where it merely “provides a software service that captures its clients’ data . . . and allows the clients to analyze their data” but has not “intercepted and used the data itself.” 533 F. Supp. 3d 823, 832 (N.D. Cal. 2021). This argument fails because Plaintiff alleges that Google intercepted and used her personal information for its own advertising services. Compl. ¶¶ 29, 38, 42, 44-45, 48-70. Based on these allegations, Google did not act solely as an extension of the DMV. *Jackson I*, 744 F. Supp. 3d at 994.

Second, Google argues that Plaintiff fails to plausibly allege that Google intercepted her communications with the DMV while they were “in transit.” Mot. at 22-24. But Plaintiff alleges that Google intercepted her communications with the DMV as she entered information over the internet through the DMV website and submitted her renewal application. See Compl. ¶¶ 39-40, 65-69. Google notes that there is tension between the DPPA and CIPA claims in that the information Google allegedly obtained cannot be both “from a motor vehicle record” and from Plaintiff’s communication with the DMV. Mot. at 23. As discussed above, the Court agrees that the current allegations fail to state a DPPA claim – but they suffice for the CIPA claim.

Third, Google argues that Plaintiff fails to allege that it acted willfully. Mot. at 24-25. However, Plaintiff alleges in detail that Google intercepted her personal information to offer targeted advertising services, which is essential to Google’s business. Compl. ¶¶ 27, 29, 38,

1 41-42, 44-45, 47. These allegations of Google’s purpose permit an inference of willfulness.  
2 Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that Google “specifically designed” its tracking tools to gather  
3 information, *id.* ¶¶ 70, 117, and “intentionally encourages” website operators to use its tools in a  
4 way that circumvents users’ privacy settings, *id.* ¶¶ 37, 103.

5 Google argues that its terms of service required the DMV not to share “personally  
6 identifiable information” with Google, thus proving that Google did not intend to obtain Plaintiff’s  
7 personal information. Mot. at 3, 24. But the Court cannot take judicial notice of disputed facts in  
8 Google’s terms of service for the purpose of creating a defense against the well-pleaded  
9 allegations in the complaint. *Khoja v. Orexigen Therapeutics, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 988, 1002 (9th Cir.  
10 2018); *see also Smith v. Google LLC*, 735 F. Supp. 3d 1188, 1198 (N.D. Cal. 2024) (“While  
11 Google argues that judicially noticeable policy documents suggest that Google did not actually  
12 want to receive personally identifiable information and expressly prohibited developers from  
13 transmitting such data, this presents a question of fact that the Court cannot resolve at this stage.”).  
14 Google cites *Doe v. Google LLC* to support its reliance on the terms of service. 741 F. Supp. 3d  
15 828, 844 (N.D. Cal. 2024). But in *Doe*, “the complaint acknowledge[d] that Google repeatedly  
16 told developers not to send personally identifiable information through use of its source code.”  
17 *Id.* at 840. Here, Plaintiff alleges that Google “intentionally encourages” the DMV to harvest and  
18 share personal information. Compl. ¶¶ 37, 103.

19 Google characterizes Plaintiff’s allegations as “entirely boilerplate” and “almost identical  
20 to the same allegations” asserted against LinkedIn in the *Jackson* case. 1/22/25 Hr’g Tr. 4:21-23,  
21 5:13-17, ECF No. 64. But it is not surprising that there may be similarities between two cases  
22 challenging similar alleged conduct by two different advertising companies. In any event, the  
23 high-level similarity between the complaints does not render Plaintiff’s allegations conclusory.

24 Google argues that other courts have rejected copy-and-pasted allegations, relying  
25 principally on *Byars v. Hot Topic, Inc.*, 656 F. Supp. 3d 1051 (C.D. Cal. 2023). *See* Hr’g Tr.  
26 10:10-25. But *Byars* involved extreme circumstances: Plaintiff’s counsel “filed at least 58 . . .  
27 virtually identical lawsuits” against website operators. *Id.* at 1059-60. The complaint at issue was  
28 “written at such a high level of generality that it could apply word-for-word to the dozens of other

1 businesses [the] law firm [was] suing.” *Id.* at 1060. And, tellingly, the *Byars* complaint  
2 “never mention[ed] the name of the company Plaintiff [was] suing after the caption page, because  
3 doing so might take more than a few seconds to alter when filing a new lawsuit.” *Id.* The facts of  
4 *Byars* are so extreme, it is surprising that Google would draw a parallel between that case and this  
5 one. Here, the complaint includes at least 48 paragraphs of detailed allegations specific to Google,  
6 citing dozens of sources. *See* Compl. ¶¶ 22-31 (describing the details of Google’s advertising  
7 business), ¶¶ 32-41 (describing the Google Analytics and DoubleClick services at issue here),  
8 ¶¶ 42-47 (describing Google’s alleged use of data obtained through its services), ¶¶ 48-70  
9 (describing how Google allegedly obtains information from motor vehicle records). Of course,  
10 these are just allegations – they must be tested in discovery. But the allegations are detailed, and  
11 by no means could they “apply word-for-word” to “dozens of other businesses.” *See Byars*, 656  
12 F. Supp. 3d at 1060.

13 Accordingly, Google’s motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s CIPA claim is DENIED.

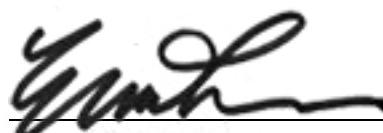
14 **IV. CONCLUSION**

15 For the foregoing reasons, Google’s motion to dismiss is GRANTED as to Count 1 with  
16 leave to amend and DENIED in all other respects. Plaintiff shall file an amended complaint  
17 within 21 days of this Order.

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 Dated: March 25, 2025

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Eumi K. Lee  
United States District Judge